
Appendix A.

General Explanation

DATA COLLECTION AND CAPTURE

Mail List

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) maintains a list of farmers and ranchers from which the census mail list (CML) was compiled. In 2000, NASS began an intensive push to increase list coverage in preparation for the census. Sources included state and federal government lists, producer association lists, seed grower lists, pesticide applicator lists, veterinarian lists, marketing association lists, and special commodity lists. The goal was to build as complete a list as possible of agricultural places that produce and sell, or would normally sell, \$1,000 or more of agricultural products.

Additional detail regarding the 2002 Census Mail List is provided in Appendix C.

Report Forms

Two report forms types - nonsample and sample - were used to collect census information. Nonsample forms consisted of 19 sections that collected basic information (acreage and land use, crops, livestock and poultry raised, grain storage capacity, production contracts and custom feeding, value of sales, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans, Federal Farm Program payments, income from farm-related sources, and organizational and operator characteristics about the operation). Sample forms contained the same 19 sections plus an additional 5 sections that covered production expenses, fertilizer and chemical applications, machinery and equipment used, market value of land and buildings, and farm labor. The sample form collected sufficient data to make reliable estimates for these additional topics and yet reduce total respondent burden. Approximately

569,000 respondents of CML received the sample form and the remaining 2.23 million received the nonsample report form.

Twelve regional versions of the nonsample form and 13 regional versions of the sample form were used. Alaska, region 13, did not have a nonsample form. Each regional version prelisted major crops of significance to the respective region.

Method of Enumeration

The method of enumeration for the 2002 Census of Agriculture was similar to that used during the 1997 Census of Agriculture. Mailout/mailback methodology was the primary method for collecting the data. The mailout/mailback method was supplemented with followups by mail, telephone, and personal enumeration.

Report Form Mailings and Respondent Followup

Mailout packet preparation, initial mailout, both followup mailings, and receipt and check-in of returned report forms were handled by the Census Bureau's National Processing Center (NPC) in Jeffersonville, Indiana. NASS statisticians were on site at NPC to provide technical guidance and monitor NPC processing activities.

The initial mailout took place during the middle of December 2002. Approximately 2.8 million packets were mailed. Each packet contained a cover letter, instruction sheet, a labeled census report form, and a return envelope.

There were two followup mailings to nonrespondents. The first was mailed in mid-February and involved about 1.4 million report forms. A second followup mailout occurred in late March and involved

approximately 650,000 nonrespondents.

Prior to the initial mailout, NASS's Field Offices selected (tagged) approximately 30,000 respondents for personal enumeration rather than mailout/mailback enumeration. These report forms were labeled at NPC and shipped to the field offices for enumeration. Tagged records were excluded from the initial and both followups mailings. Once enumerated, tagged records were sent to NPC for check-in and data capture.

Operating concurrently with NPC's data collection efforts, the field offices targeted select groups of census nonrespondents because of their statistical influence to receive additional enumeration efforts. These efforts were referred to as "Advanced Followup", "MUST Followup", "Low Response County Followup", and "Last Call".

Advanced Followup focused on three groups of nonrespondents, those:

- Thought to be least likely to respond to the census.
- Thought to be easy and quick interviews.
- Those for which NASS was uncertain of their true farm status.

Each field office was responsible for carrying out all phases of this activity for their respective respondents. Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and face-to-face interviewing were used to collect the data. Advanced Followup took place between February and April 2003.

MUST Followup was a very important component in ensuring a complete census. MUST cases are large operations, the absence of which may significantly affect the accuracy of census results. Approximately 122,000 respondents were identified as MUST cases. Each MUST operation had to be enumerated, or if no longer in operation, their non-farm status documented/verified. The field offices were responsible for enumerating or resolving all MUST cases. CATI calling of nonrespondent MUST cases was conducted between March and June 2003. Extensive effort was made to contact and enumerate these operations.

Low Response County Followup was used to increase the response rate in all counties to at least 75 percent. CATI was used for this followup activity. In early April 2003, NASS's Sample Design Section identified counties with a response rate of less than 75 percent. CATI followup activities began in mid-April and continued until all counties reached a 75 percent response rate.

Last Call followup was used to increase the overall U.S. response rate and was conducted via CATI. This activity was conducted if a state's response rate was less than the 1997 response rate at the completion of the Low Response County followup. Implementation of this activity varied by field office. This followup activity, if needed, began in early April and continued until mid-July 2003. Last Call nonrespondents were contacted by enumerators in the respective field offices or by one of the NASS Telephone Calling centers.

Data Capture

Data capture activities associated with the 2002 Census of Agriculture were very different from those employed during the 1997 Census. For 1997, data were captured using data entry clerks who keyed data from the report forms at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center (NPC). In contrast, data capture for the 2002 Census of Agriculture consisted of scanning the census report forms and capturing the data directly from the scanned images utilizing Automated Data Capture. Automated Data Capture consists of Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), and Optical Mark Recognition (OMR). Utilizing this method of data capture allowed the images of the report forms to be available to the field offices for use in subsequent processing and analysis steps.

Data capture was supplemented by the field offices's use of CATI software to collect data for certain groups of nonrespondents. CATI data were electronically captured and submitted for processing via NASS's Local Area Network. In addition, each state office used existing Blaise Data Capture software, modified for the content of the census questionnaire, to key questionnaire data.

DATA PROCESSING

Data processing involved checking and editing data for consistency and reasonableness, reviewing the tabulated data, and the application of disclosure analysis to ensure that the tabulated data did not violate census confidentiality requirements.

Captured data and report form images from the scanning operation at NPC were loaded to the census database at NASS. From this system the editing of respondent data was undertaken using:

- A computerized edit based on detailed editing specifications designed to minimize the number of records that needed manual intervention.
- An Analysis System, a set of tools that included mechanisms for identification and grouping of problem records and a means for manual correction of those records.

The edit used deterministic logic, previously reported data from NASS surveys and the 1997 Census of Agriculture, linear equations, and donor imputation when reviewing a record. Each respondent record was edited by the complex edit based on data in the database and subjected to a detailed item-by-item review. The edit performed comprehensive checks for consistency and reasonableness, and corrected erroneous or inconsistent data.

Final data review occurred after record level data were error free and final weighting (nonresponse, sample, and coverage) was applied. The field offices conducted the final data review process involving a systematic item-by-item review of each value to be published at the county and then the State level. A national item Analytical Review was undertaken concurrently by Headquarters staff.

After final data review was completed, disclosure analysis programs were run. Suppressed values were reviewed by the field offices and Headquarters staff prior to releasing the data to the public.

Data Collection Outreach and Promotional Efforts

Promotional and outreach programs were primarily handled by each of the 46 NASS Field Offices. NASS Headquarters staff conducted the national effort through the national headquarters of various USDA agencies, farm organizations, agriculture associations, and others and prepared many materials that the field offices could customize to meet their target audiences.

The field offices worked with the commissioners of agriculture, governors and other officials to obtain verbal support of the census in their speeches and public appearances and through their written communications to their constituencies. To improve the coverage of minorities, field offices made special promotional efforts through American Indian tribal leaders, limited resource farm organizations, and women associations.

Census promotion and publicity activities encouraged complete participation in the census and also urged anyone who was involved in agriculture to call the toll free number and request a census report form if they did not receive one in the mail.

DATA CHANGES

Prior to each agriculture census, the content of the census report forms and publication tables are reviewed to eliminate items no longer needed, identify necessary new items, and modify existing items to better describe the

agricultural situation in the Nation. Data requests are solicited from farm organizations, land grant universities, State and Federal agencies, State departments of agriculture, agribusinesses, the Advisory Committee on Agriculture Statistics, and others. Each user is asked to identify and justify its specific data needs. As a result of this process, changes were made to several areas of the report form.

Highlights of these changes include:

Crop Data

Deleted items include:

- Acres irrigated for individual vegetables and

berries.

- Production (quantity) of individual fruits, nuts, and berries.
- Number of bearing and nonbearing age trees or vines.

Added items include:

- Acres covered under a Federal or other crop insurance policy.
- Acres used to raise certified organically produced crops.
- Acres of short-rotation woody crops in production and harvested.
- Gallons of maple syrup produced.
- Grain storage capacity.
- Acres of individual vegetables harvested for processing.

Expanded items which were reported in conjunction with similar crop items on the 1997 census report form but broken out and individually listed on the 2002 census form include:

- Upland cotton and Pima cotton replace total cotton.
- Peppermint and Spearmint replace total Mint for oil.
- Sunflower seed for oil and non-oil replace total Sunflower seed.
- Grass silage, haylage, and greenchop are divided and reworded so that Haylage, or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures and All other haylage, grass silage, or greenchop could be reported individually.
- Vegetable and Flower seeds was split into two items, Flower seeds and Vegetable seeds.
- Aquatic plants were listed separately and were not

included in Other nursery and greenhouse.

- Lettuce and romaine were separated so that head, leaf, and romaine lettuce types could be reported individually.
- Total acres in trees and vines of all ages were broken out into bearing and nonbearing acres.
- Oranges were divided into Valencia and other oranges, including Navel.
- Loganberries were listed separately and were not included it in Other berries.

Merged items which were reported individually on the 1997 census report forms but were combined with another item(s) on the 2002 report form include:

- Sorghum cut for dry forage or hay and Sorghum hogged or grazed no longer have a separate item code but were included in Other field and forage crops.
- Grapes, dry weight and Grapes, fresh weight were merged into one item called Grapes.

Livestock and Poultry Data

Deleted items include:

- Litters of hogs farrowed.
- Number of feeder pigs sold.
- Layers and pullets 13 weeks old and older.
- Incubator egg capacity.
- Number of sheep and lambs shorn and pounds of wool shorn.

Added items include:

- Type of hog and pig operation, i.e. farrow to wean, farrow to feeder, etc.
- Type of producer, i.e independent grower, contractor or integrator, contractee.

- Inventory of Cattle on Feed.

Expanded items which were reported in conjunction with similar livestock or poultry items on the 1997 census report form but broken out and individually listed in the 2002 census include:

- Emus and Ostriches which were reported in all Other livestock in 1997.
- Llama, Bison, Deer, and Elk which were reported in all Other livestock in 1997.
- Other food fish, Baitfish, Crustaceans, Mollusks, Ornamental fish, and Sport or game fish were listed as separate items in the 2002 census. In 1997 they were reported in Other fish.

Merged items, livestock and poultry that were reported individually on the 1997 census report forms but were combined with another item(s) on the 2002 report forms, include:

- Number and value of sales of feeder pigs sold were combined with number and value of hogs and pigs sold.
- Number of heifers and heifer calves and Steers, steer calves, bulls, and bull calves were combined into one category called Other Cattle.
- Pullets 13 weeks old to 19 weeks old and Pullet chicks and pullets less than 13 weeks old were combined into one category called Pullets for laying flock replacement.
- Inventory and total number sold of Turkeys for slaughter and Turkey hens kept for breeding were combined into one category called Turkeys.
- Gallons of goats milk was included with Other livestock products on the 2002 report form.
- Number or pounds of crawfish sold were included in crustaceans.
- Number of pounds of hybrid striped bass sold were included with other food fish.

Economic, Land Use, or Operator

Characteristic Data

Deleted items include:

- Use and type of grazing permit.
- Gross value of sales for cattle fattened on grain or concentrates.
- Gross value of sales for feeder pigs.
- Gross value of sales for individual nursery and greenhouse items.
- Number of motortrucks and number of mower conditioners.
- Farm-related injuries and deaths.

Added items include:

- Number of self-propelled forage harvesters.
- Question that identifies hired or contract workers as migrant workers.
- Production contacts, including units of commodity raised and delivered and payments received from the contractor.
- Information on which input items contractors provided (feeder livestock and poultry, feed, fertilizer and lime, chemicals, supplies, fuels, utilities, veterinary services, breeding livestock, and seed) were collected separately in the report form. However, tabulations of these individual items are not published. They were used in the calculation of Net cash farm income.
- Value of certified organically produced commodities.
- Money received for participation in other Federal farm programs. On the 1997 report form, this information was derivable by subtraction from other information provided by respondents.
- Questions relating to use of Native American Indian Reservation land for production of crops and livestock, e.g. total acres used, acres of

cropland harvested, and percent of operation's livestock on the reservation. This section only appeared on the region 8 and 10 report forms and will be tabulated in a special publication to be published in the summer of 2004.

- Total number of all operators on the operation.
- Total number of women operators on the operation.
- Demographic items for up to three operators per farm.
- Number of persons living in the operators' households.
- Percent of principal operator's total household income from the agricultural operation.
- Number of households that share in the net farm income derived from the operation.
- Questions about computer use and Internet access.
- Questions to identify whether the principal operator is a hired manager.

Expanded items which were reported in conjunction with similar items on the 1997 census report form but broken out and individually listed on the 2002 report form include:

- Patronage dividends collected separately from Other farm-related income.
- Production expenses for Livestock and poultry purchased were divided into Breeding livestock, regardless of age, and All other livestock and poultry purchased.
- Partnerships were asked to report whether they were registered under state law.
- Asian or Pacific Islander was broken into two separate categories.

Merged items which were reported individually on the 1997 census report form but were combined with another item(s) on the 2002 report form include:

- Cropland idle was merged with Cropland idle or used for cover crops or soil-improvement grasses, but not harvested and not pastured or grazed.
- Gross value of sales of several items were merged. These include:

Individual grains (e.g. corn, rice, wheat, etc.), dry beans and peas, flaxseed, popcorn, safflower, sunflower seed, and rye were merged into one category called grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas.

Hay, silage, field seeds, and grass seeds (excluding grain silage and forage) were combined with other crops to form a value of sales category called Other Crops and Hay.

Value of sales of cut Christmas trees was combined with value of short-rotation woody crops. Cut Christmas trees were a separate nursery sale item and short-rotation woody crops were collected in Other nursery crops in 1997.

Value of calves weighing less than 500 pounds sold and the value of cattle including calves 500 pounds or more sold were combined into one value of cattle and calves sold.

Value of angora goats and mohair, milk goats and their milk, and other goats were merged and combined into sheep, goats, and their products sold.

Value of sheep, lambs, and wool sold were combined into value of sheep, goats, and their products.

Value of horses and ponies of all ages and the value of mules, burros, and donkeys sold were merged and combined into value of horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys.

Value of colonies of bees and honey, mink and their pelts, and rabbits and their pelts sold were combined into other animals and other animal products sold.

- Dollars received from Government CCC loans by

individual commodity (corn, wheat, sorghum, canola, rice, etc.) were combined into one category called Total amount received in 2002 from Government CCC loans for all crops.

- Production expenses for gasoline and gasohol, diesel fuel, natural gas, and LP gas, fuel oil, kerosene, motor oil, grease, etc. were merged into one category, Gasoline, fuels, and oils purchased for the farm business.
- Production expenses for commercially mixed feed, including supplements and premixes, were included in Feed purchased for livestock and poultry.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The following definitions and explanations provide a detailed description of specific terms and phrases used in this publication. Items in the publication tables which carry the note “See text” also are explained. For an exact wording of the questions on the 2002 report forms and the information sheet which accompanied these forms, see Appendix D. Many of the definitions and explanations are the same as those used in earlier censuses.

Abnormal farms. See Institutional, Research, Experimental, and American Indian Reservation Farms.

Acres and quantity harvested. Crops were reported in whole acres, except for the following crops which were reported in tenths of acres: potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, fruit and nut crops including land in orchards, berries, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse crops in the open, and in Hawaii, taro, ginger root, and lotus root. Totals for crops reported in tenths of acres were rounded to whole acres at the aggregate level during the tabulation process. Ginseng was reported in tenths of acres for Wisconsin and Michigan, but is published in whole acres for all States. Nursery and greenhouse crops grown under glass or other protection were reported in square feet and are published in square feet.

If two or more crops were harvested from the same land during the year, the acres were counted for each crop. Therefore, the total acres of all crops harvested

generally exceeded the acres of cropland harvested. An exception to this procedure was hay crops.

When more than one cutting of hay was taken from the same acres, the acres were counted only once but the quantity harvested included all cuttings. Acreage cut for both dry hay and haylage, silage, or greenchop was reported for each crop. For interplanted crops or “skip-row” crops, acres were reported according to the portion of the field occupied by each crop. If a crop was interplanted in an orchard or vineyard and harvested, then the entire orchard or vineyard acreage was reported under the appropriate fruit crop and the interplanted estimated crop acreage was reported under the appropriate crop.

If a crop was planted but not harvested, the acres were not reported as harvested. These acres were reported in the “land use” section under the appropriate cropland items—cropland used only for pasture or grazing, cropland on which all crops failed or were abandoned, cropland idle or used for cover crops or soil improvement but not harvested and not pastured or grazed, or cropland in cultivated summer fallow. This does not include fruit and nut orchards and vineyards that were not harvested. All land in orchards was reported as cropland harvested.

Crops that were only hogged or grazed, were reported as “cropland used only for pasture or grazing.” Crop residue left in fields after harvest and later hogged or grazed was not reported as cropland used only for pasture or grazing, but reported as cropland harvested.

Quantity harvested was not obtained for crops such as fruit and nuts, berries, vegetables, and nursery and greenhouse crops.

Acres of land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees were reported as harvested cropland, regardless of whether the crop was harvested or failed. Abandoned orchards were reported as cropland idle, not as harvested cropland, and the individual abandoned orchard crop acres were not reported.

Age of operator. See Operator characteristics and/or Farms by age and primary occupation of operator.

Agricultural chemicals used, including fertilizer.

For each type of agricultural chemical, the acres treated were reported only once even if the acres were fertilized or treated more than once. If multi-purpose chemicals were used, the acres treated for each purpose were reported.

American Indian farm operators, total. See American Indian and Alaska Native farm operators, total.

American Indian and Alaska Native farm operators, total. This category was previously labeled American Indian farm operators, however, Alaska Native operators were counted in this category as well. This number is found in Table 1 of Appendix B. Unlike the data by race presented in State Table 52 and County Table 43, these data include all operators who selected the American Indian or Alaskan Native race category on the census form, regardless of whether they also checked another racial category. It also includes the number of operators who did not report individually, but were counted on a supplemental report form from American Indian reservations.

Approximate land area. The approximate land area of counties (parish or area for Louisiana and Alaska respectively) and States represents the total land area as determined by records and calculations as of January 1, 2000. Every county in the United States is represented except Bloomfield County, Colorado which was formed in 2001. Data for what is now Bloomfield are included in the Adams County, Colorado tabulations. The proportion of land area in farms may exceed 100 percent because some operations have land in two or more counties, but all acres are counted in the principal county of operation. Also see Location of agricultural activity.

Aquaculture. The number and pounds sold and value of sales, include aquaculture items sold or moved by commercial farms and by State and Federal hatcheries. These hatcheries primarily distribute fish for restoration, conservation, and recreational purposes receiving no payment. Values based on sales of farm raised fish were assigned to distributed fish. The methodology used to collect and tabulate the information for the 2002 Census was unchanged from 1997. However, the coverage of State and Federal fish hatcheries was improved in 2002, thus a direct

comparison of numbers between the 1997 and 2002 may not be possible.

Baitfish: Fish used for bait. Examples include chubs, fathead minnows and other types of minnows, feeder goldfish, golden shiners, killifish, and suckers. This was a new category for 2002.

Bees. See Colonies of bees.

Cattle On Feed (COF) Inventory. This is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In the 1997 census, cattle on feed was reported as a sales item, not an inventory item. COF is defined as cattle and calves being fed a grain or concentrate ration (for the slaughter market) which is expected to produce a carcass that will grade select or better.

Chemicals. See Agricultural chemicals used, including fertilizer and/or Total farm production expenses - *Agricultural chemicals*.

Cherries. Cherries were reported as either Sweet cherries or Tart cherries. Combined crops, or non-specified cherry acres, were not options for the respondent. "Total Acres" were reported by crop, and the total acreage was then classified into "Bearing Acres" and "Nonbearing Acres" on the operation. Production, yield, irrigated acres by crop, and tree numbers were not collected. In the 1997 census, cherries were reported as sweet cherries, tart cherries, or nonspecific cherries depending on the region.

Citrus enumeration. Census reports for selected citrus caretakers in Arizona, Florida, and Texas were obtained by direct enumeration. A citrus caretaker is an organization or person caring for or managing citrus groves for others. This special enumeration has been used since 1969 because of the difficulty in identifying and enumerating absentee grove owners who often do not know the information that is needed to adequately complete the census report form.

Two significant changes were implemented with the undertaking of the 2002 Citrus Caretakers Survey. First, enumeration activities were completed after harvest to facilitate the accuracy of reported data. Second, grove owners were counted as operators for farm count purposes. Citrus caretakers were perceived as performing an agricultural service for grove owners

and were not considered agricultural operators if they provided only services to grove owners. Caretakers were counted as agricultural operators if they managed land owned by the grove care company in addition to providing services for grove owners. Data provided by caretakers were prorated to owners based on acreage and were transcribed onto the respective owner's census questionnaire.

In the 2002 census, 12 caretakers in Arizona reported 78 grove owners having 12,500 acres of citrus, 135 caretakers in Florida reported 2,400 grove owners having 232,000 acres of citrus, and 14 caretakers in Texas reported 351 grove owners having 14,500 acres of citrus.

Colonies of bees and honey. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, colonies of bees were tabulated in the county where the home farm was located that owned the colonies. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, colonies were tabulated in counties where the colonies were located. Colonies are often moved from farm to farm over a wide geographic area. Package bees are not included as separate colonies.

Commodities raised and delivered under production contract. A production contract is an agreement between a grower and contractor which specifies the grower will raise an agricultural commodity and the contractor (integrator) will provide certain inputs such as feed, fertilizer, etc. The grower receives a payment or fee from the contractor, generally after delivery, which is usually less than the full market price of the commodity. The contractor takes possession of the raised commodity at the end of the growing period. Marketing contracts, futures contracts, forward contracts, or other contracts based strictly on price are not considered production contracts. Commodities sold to a co-op where some of the input items were purchased from the same co-op at a discount price were also excluded. Many operations produce only under production contracts or only independently. Some hog operations may produce hogs under production contract and also produce hogs which they sell independently. In the hog table, these farms and their inventories are shown under both categories.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans. This category includes nonrecourse marketing loans for

wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, cotton, rice, soybeans, graded wool, non-graded wool, mohair, honey, dry peas, lentils, small chickpeas, sunflower seed, flaxseed, canola, rapeseed, safflower seed, mustard seed, crambe and sesame. These crops differ from those asked in the 1997 census due to changes in the 2002 Farm Bill.

Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs. See Land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or Wetland Reserve Programs (WRP).

Crop units of measure - field crops. The regional report forms allowed the operator to report the quantity of field crops harvested in a unit of measure commonly used in the region. When the operator reported in units different than the unit of measure published, the quantity harvested was converted to the published unit of measure.

Crop year or season covered. Acres and quantity harvested are for the calendar year 2002 except for sugarcane for sugar in Florida and Texas and pineapples in Hawaii. Calendar year exceptions for the 1997 Census of Agriculture included citrus fruits, avocados, vegetables and sugarcane for sugar in Florida, sugarcane for sugar and citrus fruits in Texas, pineapples and coffee in Hawaii, and avocados and olives in California.

1) *Pineapples.* The data for Hawaii relate to the quantity harvested in the year ending May 31, 2002.

2) *Sugarcane for sugar.* The data for Florida relate to the cuttings from November 2001 through April 2002, and for Texas the cuttings from October 2001 through April 2002.

Cropland, harvested. See Harvested cropland.

Cropland idle or used for cover crops or soil-improvement but not harvested and not grazed. Cropland idle is included in 2002 but was not in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. In 1997, cropland idle was a separately reported category of land.

Cropland, irrigated. See Irrigated land.

Cropland, other. See Other cropland.

Cropland, total. See Total cropland.

Cropland used only for pasture or grazing. This category includes land used only for pasture or grazing which could have been used for crops without additional improvement. Also included were acres of crops hogged or grazed but not harvested prior to grazing. However, cropland which was pastured before or after crops were harvested was included as harvested cropland rather than cropland for pasture or grazing.

Crustaceans. Invertebrate animals with many jointed legs and a hard external shell. Examples include crawfish, prawns, shrimp, and softshell crabs. This was a new category for 2002.

Customwork income. See Total income from farm-related sources, gross before taxes and expenses - *Customwork and other agricultural services*.

Customwork and custom hauling. See Total farm production expenses - *Customwork and custom hauling*.

Cut Christmas trees. Data are for acres of Christmas trees in production and number of trees cut. They were reported as woodland crops. Live Christmas trees sold were reported as nursery crops.

Data are based on sample of farms. For censuses since 1978, selected data items were collected from only a sample of farms. These data are subject to sampling error. For the 2002 Census of Agriculture, the sample form was distributed to approximately 21 percent of all farms, including all large and specialized farms (based on expected sales or acres and all farms in Alaska and Rhode Island). Sections 17 through 21 of the 2002 Census of Agriculture sample form included questions on production expenses, fertilizers and chemicals application, machinery and equipment, market value of land and buildings, and farm labor.

Depreciation expense claimed. Depreciation is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The calculation of total farm production expenses does not include depreciation because it is a capital expense. Depreciation allows the expensing of capital purchases

over multiple years. It is not included in the calculation of Net Cash Farm Income.

Expenses. See Total farm production expenses.

Farms by age and primary occupation of operator. Data on age and primary occupation were obtained from up to 3 operators in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The primary occupation classifications used were as follows:

- **Farming.** The operator spent 50 percent or more of his/her work time during the year 2002 at farming or ranching.
- **Other.** The operator spent more than 50 percent of his/her work time during the year 2002 at occupations other than farming or ranching. If the operator spend the majority of their work time at another agricultural operation, it was considered as "other".

The proportion of principal operators claiming "Farming or ranching" as their primary operation increased significantly since 1997. While there are demographic changes which support this increase, there is a concern that a 2002 forms design change may have also contributed to it. To reduce wording, no definition of "primary occupation" was printed on the 2002 report form. It was presumed to be self-explanatory. Some respondents may have checked the "yes" box by Item 5a, Farm or ranch operator, without understanding that it meant they were reporting their principal occupation.

Changes in the average age of the farm operator tend to support the increase in the farming occupation proportion. When compared with 1997 results, the average age of farmers has increased significantly in 2002. Older operators may be "retired" (with little if any sales) and still report farming as their principal occupation since they often have limited opportunity for off-farm jobs.

Farms by combined government payments and market value of agricultural products sold. This is the same as Farms by economic class. This item represents Total Value of Products Sold plus Government Payments. Total Value of Products Sold combines Total Sales not under production contract

and Total Sales under production contract. Government Payments consist of Government Payments Received from the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) plus Government Payments Received from Federal Programs Other than the Conservation Reserve Program, Wetlands Reserve Program, and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

Farms by economic class of farm. Economic class of farm is a new concept for the 2002 Census of Agriculture and was not used in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. It is a combination of value of agricultural products sold and federal farm program payments. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the total value of agricultural products sold frequency distribution was called “Farms by Value of Sales” and did not include any government payments received by the operation.

Farms by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS classifies economic activities. It was jointly developed by Mexico, Canada, and the United States. NAICS makes it possible to produce comparable industrial statistics for Mexico, Canada, and the United States. For the 2002 Census of Agriculture, all agricultural production establishments (farms, ranches, nurseries, greenhouses, etc.) were classified by type of activity or activities using the NAICS code. The 2002 Census of Agriculture is the second census to use NAICS. Censuses prior to the 1997 Census of Agriculture used the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to classify farms.

NAICS was developed to provide a consistent framework for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of industrial statistics used by government policy analysts, academia and researchers, the business community, and the public. It is the first industry classification system that was developed in accordance with a single principle of aggregation that production units using similar production processes should be grouped together. Though NAICS differs from other industry classification systems, statistics compiled on NAICS are comparable with statistics compiled according to the latest revision of the United Nations’ International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Revision 3) for some sixty high level groupings. Following are explanations of the

major classifications used in 2002.

Oilseed and grain farming (1111). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing oilseed and/or grain crops and/or (2) producing oilseed and grain seeds. These crops have an annual life cycle and are typically grown in open fields. This category includes corn silage and grain silage. Government-payment only farms were coded as “other grain” farms (11119) in the 1997 census. In 2002, government-payment only farms were classified as “All other crop” (11199) farms.

Vegetable and melon farming (1112). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) growing vegetables and/or melon crops, (2) producing vegetable and melon seeds, and (3) growing vegetable and/or melon bedding plants.

Fruit and tree nut farming (1113). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing fruit and/or tree nut crops. These crops are generally not grown from seeds and have a perennial life cycle.

Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production (1114). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover and/or growing nursery stock and flowers. “Under cover” is generally defined as greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. Crops grown are removed at various stages of maturity and have annual and perennial life cycles. The nursery stock includes short-rotation woody crops, such as Christmas trees, that have a growing and harvesting cycle of 10 years or less.

Other crop farming (1119). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, hay, sugarbeets, peanuts, agave, herbs and spices, and hay and grass seeds, or (2) growing a combination of the valid crops with no one crop or family of crops accounting for one-half of the establishment’s agricultural production (value of crops for market). (3) Crops not included in this category are oilseeds, grains, vegetables and/or melons, fruits, tree nuts, greenhouse, nursery and/or floriculture products, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane or hay. Government payment only farms were coded as “other grain” farms (11119) in the 1997 census. In the 2002 census, government payments only farms were

classified as “All other crop farming” (11199) farms.

Tobacco farming (11191). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing tobacco.

Cotton farming (11192). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing cotton.

Sugarcane farming (11193). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing sugarcane.

Hay farming (11194). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing hay such as alfalfa, clover, and/or mixed hay.

Cattle Ranching and Farming (1121). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle, milking dairy cattle, or feeding cattle for fattening.

Beef cattle ranching and farming (11211). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements). Farms having 100 acres or more of total pastureland were coded as beef cattle ranching and farming, including Feedlots (11211) in the 1997 census. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, pastureland-only farms, those with only 100 or more acres of pastureland, were classified as “all other animal production” (11299).

Cattle feedlots (112112). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in feeding cattle for fattening.

Dairy cattle and milk production (11212). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle.

Hog and pig farming (1122). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising hogs and pigs. Activities may include breeding, farrowing, and the raising of weaner pigs, feeder pigs, or market size hogs.

Poultry and egg production (1123). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in breeding, hatching, and raising poultry for meat or egg production.

Sheep and goat farming (1124). Comprises

establishments primarily engaged in raising sheep, lambs, and goats, or feeding lambs for fattening.

Animal aquaculture (1125). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in the farm raising of finfish, shellfish, or any other kind of animal aquaculture. These establishments use some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as holding in captivity, regular stocking, feeding, and protecting from predators.

Other animal production (1129). Comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising animals and insects (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, animal aquaculture) for sale or product production. These establishments are primarily engaged in one of the following: bees, horses and other equines, rabbits and other fur bearing animals, and so forth, and producing products, such as honey and other bee products. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals with no one animal or family of animals accounting for one-half of the establishment’s agricultural production (i.e., value of animals for market) are included in this industry group. Farms having 100 acres or more of total pastureland-only were only coded as “beef cattle farms” (112111) in the 1997 census. In the 2002 census, 100 acres or more of pastureland-only farms were classified as “other animal” (1129) farms.

Farms by size. All farms were classified into size groups according to the total land area in the farm. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered part of the tenant’s farm and not part of the owner’s.

Farms by tenure of operator. All farms were classified by tenure of operator in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The classifications used were as follows:

- Full owners operated only land they owned.
- Part owners operated land they owned and also land they rented from others.
- Tenants operated only land they rented from others or worked on shares for others.

Farms by total value of sales. See Market value of agricultural products sold.

Farms by type of organization. All farms were classified by type of organization in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The classifications used were as follows:

- Individual or family (sole proprietorship), excluding partnership and corporation.
- Partnership, including family partnership—further subclassified into the following two categories:
 1. Registered under state law.
 2. Not registered under state law.
- Corporation, including family corporation—further subclassified into the following two categories:
 1. Family held or other than family held.
 2. More than 10 stockholders.
- Other, cooperative, estate or trust, institutional, etc.

Farms or farms reporting. The terms “farms” and “farms reporting” in the presentation of data are equivalent. Both represent the number of farms reporting the item. For example, if there are 3,710 farms in a State and 842 of them had 28,594 cattle and calves, the data for those farms reporting cattle and calves would appear as:

Cattle and calves . . . farms. . . .	842
. . . number. . .	28,594

Farm or ranch operator. See Operator characteristics and/or Farms by age and primary occupation of operator.

Farms with sales and government payments of less than \$1,000. This category includes farms with combined sales and governments payments of less than \$1,000 but having the potential for sales of \$1,000 or more. In this category, government payments are included in calculating that potential. It provides information on all items for farms that normally would be expected to sell agricultural products of \$1,000 or

more but had sales and government payments of less than \$1,000.

Farms with sales of less than \$1,000. This category includes farms with sales of less than \$1,000 but having the potential for sales of \$1,000 or more. Some of these farms had no sales in the census year. It provides information on all report form items for farms that normally would be expected to sell agricultural products of \$1,000 or more.

Fertilizer. See Total farm production expenses - *Commercial fertilizer*.

Floriculture crops. For the 2002 Censuses of Agriculture, data for floriculture crops are a total of bedding/garden plants, cut flowers and cut florist greens, foliage plants, and potted flowering plants.

Forage - land used for all hay and all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop. Data shown represent the area harvested with each acre counted only once if both dry hay and haylage, grass silage, or greenchop were cut from the same acreage or if there were multiple cuttings of dry hay or haylage, grass silage, or greenchop. Forage production is the sum of the quantity harvested of all hay including alfalfa, other tame, small grain, and wild hay and all haylage, grass silage and greenchop after converting the all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop quantity harvested to a dry equivalent basis (13 percent moisture). The green tons of all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop harvested were multiplied by a factor of .4943 to convert to a dry equivalent.

The conversion factor of .4943 is based on the assumption that one ton of dry hay is .87 ton of dry matter, one ton of haylage or grass silage is .45 ton dry matter, and one ton of greenchop is .25 ton dry matter. The all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop quantity harvested is assumed to be comprised of 90 percent haylage and grass silage and 10 percent greenchop. Therefore, the conversion factor used to adjust all haylage, grass silage, and greenchop quantity harvested to a dry equivalent basis = $((.45*.9)+(.25*.1))/.87 = .4943$.

Fruits and nuts. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, total acres, bearing acres, and nonbearing acres were collected. This was a change from the 1997 Census of

Agriculture when total acres, bearing trees or vines, nonbearing trees or vines, and quantity harvested were collected.

Grain storage capacity. This is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. Data include the capacity of all storage structures normally used to store whole grains or oilseeds. These structures can be silos, bins, buildings, trailers, etc. The capacity or usage of any off-farm public or commercial storage facilities was excluded.

Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas sales. Data are for the total market value of cash grains sold, including corn for grain or seed, wheat for grain, soybeans for beans, sorghum for grain or seed, oats for grain, and other grains. Also included are the total market value of cash oilseeds sold, including sunflower (oil and non-oil), flaxseed, canola, rapeseed, safflower seed, mustard seed, dry beans and dry peas. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, this category included the value of corn silage and sorghum silage which were included with hay in the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Harvested cropland. This category includes land from which crops were harvested, hay was cut, and land was used to grow short-rotation woody crops, land in orchards, citrus groves, Christmas trees, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Land from which two or more crops were harvested was counted only once. Land in tapped maple trees is included in woodland not pastured.

Hay - all hay including alfalfa, other tame, small grain, and wild. Data shown represent the acreage and quantity harvested of all types (alfalfa, other tame, small grain, and wild). The quantity harvested was reported in dry tons (dry weight at the time the hay was removed from the field for storage or feeding).

If two or more cuttings of haylage, grass silage, or greenchop were made from the same field, the acreage was reported as acres harvested of the appropriate haylage category only once, but the tonnage from all cuttings was combined in the corresponding quantity harvested. Straw acreage and production is excluded.

If dry hay was cut from the same land which haylage,

grass silage, or greenchop was cut, the acreage and production for that land was reported as dry hay as well as acreage and production of the appropriate haylage category. For example, if 20 acres of alfalfa were cut for hay and then the same land was used to produce alfalfa haylage, 20 acres and the quantity harvested of hay was reported as Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for dry hay and 20 acres and the quantity harvested of haylage were reported as Haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures.

Hay - other tame hay. Data shown represent acreage and dry tons of hay harvested from clover, fescue, lespedeza, timothy, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, and other types of legume (excluding alfalfa) and tame grasses (excluding small grains).

Hay - wild hay. Data shown represent acreage and dry tons of hay harvested that was predominately wild or native grasses, even if it had some fill-in seeding of other grasses.

Haylage, grass silage, and greenchop - Alfalfa and all other. Data shown represent the acreage and quantity harvested of all types (alfalfa and all other). The quantity harvested was reported in green tons. Straw acreage and production was excluded.

Herbs, fresh cut. This item does not include herbs dried or otherwise processed.

Hired farm labor. Data are for total hired farm workers, including paid family members, by number of days worked.

Hogs and pigs by type of operation. Hog and pig farms were classified by type of operation in 2002. Operation types were farrow to wean, farrow to feeder, farrow to finish, nursery, finish only, and other. Multiple operation type descriptions were applicable for some respondents. More than one operation type description was accepted and the reported inventory and sales data were assigned to each reported type. The inventory and sales data in Tables 25 and 26 may not match the inventory and sales data in other publication tables for this reason. Any operation type reported, other than those specified in Tables 25 and 26, were not published.

Hogs and pigs by type of producer. Hog and pig

farms were classified by type of producer in 2002. Producer types were independent grower, contractor or integrator, and contract grower (contractee). Multiple producer type descriptions were applicable for some respondents. More than one producer type description was accepted and the reported inventory and sales data were assigned to each reported type. The inventory and sales data in Tables 23 and 24 may not match the inventory and sales data in other publication tables for this reason.

Honey. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture pounds of honey produced were tabulated. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture pounds of honey sold were tabulated.

Income. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, total income of the operation was distributed into three components: the operator(s), the landlord(s), and the contractor(s). The total net cash farm income of the operation is similar to the net cash returns for the 1997 Census of Agriculture. The difference between net cash income and net cash returns is that net cash returns did not include government payments and Other farm-related income as income. Only net cash farm income of the operation and net cash farm income of the operator(s) are published in 2002. This income component of the contractor was parameter generated and therefore is not published. To effectively suppress it, it is necessary to also not publish the landlord component. For their specific definition see Net cash farm income of the operation or Net cash farm income of the operator.

Income from farm-related sources. See Total income from farm-related sources, gross before taxes and expenses.

Institutional, Research, Experimental, and American Indian Reservation Farms. Institutional, research, and experimental farms were previously called “Abnormal farms”. In the 2002 publication these farms were combined with Indian Reservation farms into one category. Research farms include farms operated by private companies as well as those operated by universities, colleges, and government organizations for the purpose of expanding agricultural knowledge.

Irrigated land. This category includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as

sprinklers, flooding, furrows or ditches, sub-irrigation, and spreader dikes. Included are supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation. Each acre was counted only once regardless of the number of times it was irrigated or harvested. Livestock lagoon waste water distributed by sprinkler or flood systems was also included.

Land enrolled in Federal or other crop insurance programs. The 2002 Census of Agriculture collected information on the number of acres under Federal or other crop insurance policies for the first time. Crop insurance protects farmers from crop losses due to natural hazards. It is underwritten by the Risk Management Agency of the US Department of Agriculture and sold by private firms and insurance agents. Crop insurance is also available in selected states for rangeland/pastureland. In some instances, cropland insured exceeds available cropland because in some states pasture land is insured and included.

Land enrolled in the CRP or WRP program. Land enrolled in the CRP or WRP program is land within the Conservation Reserve Program or Wetlands Reserve Program. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a program established by the USDA in 1985 to take land prone to erosion out of production for 10 to 15 years and devote it to conserving uses. In return, farmers receive an annual rental payment for carrying out approved conservation practices on the conservation acreage. The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is a voluntary program offering landowners financial incentives to enhance wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural land. To be eligible, land must be restorable and provide significant wetland and wildlife habitat. The program offers landowners three options: permanent easements, 30-year easements, and restoration cost-share agreements of a minimum 10-year duration.

For the 2002 census, operations with land enrolled in the CRP or WRP were counted as farms, given they received \$1,000 or more in government payments, even if they had no sales and otherwise lacked the potential to have \$1,000 or more in sales.

Land in berries harvested for sale. Total acres harvested for berries was collected as a category in all States in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture it was a summation of the individual types of berries reported.

Land in farms. The acreage designated as “land in farms” consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for pasture or grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator’s total operation. Large acreages of woodland or wasteland held for nonagricultural purposes were deleted from individual reports during the edit process. Land in farms includes acres in the Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve Programs.

Land in farms is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land used rent free was reported as land rented from others. All grazing land, except land used under government permits on a per-head basis, was included as “land in farms” provided it was part of a farm or ranch. Land under the exclusive use of a grazing association was reported by the grazing association and included as land in farms. All land in American Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was included as land in farms. Land in reservations not reported by individual American Indians or non-Native Americans was reported in the name of the cooperative group that used the land. In many instances, an entire American Indian reservation was reported as one farm.

Land in orchards. This category includes land in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages, including land on which all fruit crops failed. Respondents were instructed not to report abandoned plantings and plantings of fewer than 20 total fruit, citrus, or nut trees or grapevines.

Land in two or more counties. With few exceptions, the land in each farm was tabulated as being in the operator’s principal county. The principal county was defined as the one where the largest value of agricultural products was raised or produced. It was usually the county containing all or the largest proportion of the land in the farm or viewed by the respondent as his/her principal county. Reports received showing land in more than one county were separated into two or more reports if the data would substantially distort county totals.

Land used for vegetables. Data are for the total land used for vegetable and melon crops. The acres were reported only once, even though two or more harvests of a vegetable or more than one vegetable were harvested from the same acres.

Land used to raise certified organically produced crops. This is a new item in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. Certified organic crops are those that are certified by a Federal, state, or private certification agency. The count of farms producing certified organic crops may differ from that found in other sources because this item is self reported by respondents. No attempt was made to verify reports with certifying organic organizations. The acres reported in this item must be less than or equal to the acres reported as cropland harvested for each operation.

Landlord’s share of the total sales. This is the percentage of the operation’s sales that goes to the landlord(s). This is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Layers 20 weeks old and older. This category includes layer hens in molt and other layer hens and pullets 20 weeks old and older. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the category included layer hens in molt and other layer hens and pullets 13 weeks old and older.

Layers and pullets sold. The 1997 Census of Agriculture, the questionnaire asked for layers sold and a combined total of pullets and pullet chicks sold. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, the report form asked separately for layers sold and pullets sold.

Location of agricultural activity. The county in which the largest value of agricultural products were raised or produced is the county in which the reported farm or ranch data were tabulated. The only exception is Bloomfield County, Colorado which was formed in 2001. Data for what is now Bloomfield are included in the Adams County, Colorado tabulations. See Approximate land area.

Maple syrup. Maple syrup production is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, acres of tapped maple trees and number of taps were published. For the 2002 Census

of Agriculture, number of taps and gallons of syrup produced are published. Acres of tapped maple trees are included in woodland not pastured.

Market value of agricultural products sold. This category represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 2002 regardless of who received the payment. It is equivalent to total sales. It includes sales by the operator(s) as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. The value of commodities placed in Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans is included in this figure. For the 2002 Census of Agriculture, the market value of agricultural products sold calculation does not include payments received for participation in other federal farm programs. Also, it does not include income from farm-related sources such as customwork and other agricultural services, or income from non-farm sources.

The value of crops sold in 2002 does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested in 2002. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and may exclude some crops produced in 2002 but held in storage and not sold. For commodities such as sugar beets and wool sold through a co-op which made payments in several installments, respondents were requested to report the total value received in 2002.

The value of agricultural products sold was requested of all operators. If the operator(s) failed to report this information, estimates were made based on the amount of crops harvested, livestock or poultry inventory, or number sold. Caution should be used when comparing sales in the 2002 Census of Agriculture with sales reported in earlier censuses. Sales figures are expressed in current dollars and have not been adjusted for inflation or deflation. The value of sales of some livestock and animal specialties were asked separately in the 1997 Census of Agriculture and were combined into categories in the 2002 Census of Agriculture as follows:

- horses and ponies were combined with horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys.
- colonies of bees and honey were combined with other animals and products.

- milk goats were combined with sheep, goats, and their products.
- angora goats were combined with sheep, goats, and their products.
- mink and their pelts were combined with other animals and products.
- rabbits and their pelts were combined with other animals and products.

Meat and other goats. This is a name change only. The 1997 Census of Agriculture name was Other goats.

Migrant farm labor on farms. Information on migrant workers was collected for the first time in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. Farms were asked whether any hired or contract workers were migrant workers, defined as a farm worker whose employment required travel that prevented the migrant worker from returning to his/her permanent place of residence the same day. Information on farms that used only contract labor was available from the production expense section.

Misreported or miscoded crops. In a few cases, data may have been reported on the wrong line, in the wrong section, or the wrong crop code may have been assigned to a write-in crop code. A few of these errors may not have been identified and corrected during processing which resulted in rare cases of inaccurately tabulated data. Reports with significant acres of unusual crops for the area were examined to minimize the possibility that they were in error.

More than one race reported. This category represents those operators who chose to report more than one race on the census form. Tabulating more than one race is new for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In past censuses, respondents were allowed to mark only one race. In such instances they may have chosen one particular race (ie. white) or chosen the category “other” when they might have chosen multiple races in 2002.

Mollusks: Invertebrate animals with soft body covering and shells of 1-18 parts or sections.

Examples include abalones, clams, mussels, oysters, snails, and quahogs. This was a new category for 2002.

Net cash farm income of the operation. This concept is derived by subtracting total farm and farm-related expenses from total sales, government payments, and other farm-related income. Net cash farm income of the operation includes the value of commodities produced under contract by the contract growers.

For publication purposes, farms are divided into two categories:

- 1) Farms with net gains. Farms with net gains include those operations that broke even.
- 2) Farms with net losses.

Net cash farm income of the operator. This value is the operator's total revenue (fees for producing under contract, total sales not under contract, government payments, and farm-related income) minus total expenses paid by the operator. Net cash farm income of the operator removes the value of contract commodities produced and acknowledges the income the operator(s) received for services performed by the contractor. Net cash farm income of the operator is a new concept for the 2002 census.

For publication purposes, farms are divided into two categories:

- 1) Farms with net gains. Farms with net gains include those operations that broke even.
- 2) Farms with net losses.

Number of households sharing in net income of farm. This is a new item in the 2002 census. Households receiving income that were not to be included were those that received funds because they are only landlords, custom equipment operators, or provided other production supplies. The entry here can exceed the number of operators listed under Operators, all.

Nursery, floriculture, vegetable and flower seed crops, sod, etc., grown in the open, irrigated. Data

refer to farms reporting irrigated nursery, floriculture, vegetable and flower seeds, sod, bedding/garden plants, etc., grown in the open.

Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, mushrooms, sod, and vegetable seeds grown for sale. These data are summations of the individual items reported. They do not include cut Christmas trees for 2002 but they were included in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. Cut Christmas trees were reported under “Woodland Crops” in the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Nursery stock crops. This is a name change only. The 1997 Census of Agriculture name was Nursery Crops.

Occupation. See Operator characteristics and/or Farms by age and primary occupation of operator.

Operators, all. The term “operator” designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work or making day-to-day decisions about such things as planting, harvesting, feeding, and marketing. The operator may be the owner, a member of the owner’s household, a hired manager, a tenant, a renter, or a sharecropper. If a person rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he/she is considered the operator only of the land which is retained for his/her own operation. For the first time, the census form collects information on the total number of operators on a farm. A family operation may have more than one operator. The report form collects demographic information for up to three operators, though the count of all operators is collected as well. The number of operators will no longer equal the number of farms.

Operator characteristics. All operators were asked to report age, race, sex, place of residence, principal occupation, year in which his/her operation of the farm began, Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin, residence on an American Indian reservation, and the number of persons living in the operator’s household. In addition, the principal operator was asked to report the percent of total household income that came from the farm operation. Unlike the 1997 Census of Agriculture, all operator characteristics in the 2002 Census of Agriculture were subject to imputation based on information reported by farms with similar acreage, tenure, value of sales, and location. Operators

of Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin were tabulated by reported race. Information on operator characteristics was collected up to a maximum of three operators per farm, though operations were asked to report the total number of operators and total of women operators on the farm. In 1997, no imputation was made for nonresponse to place of residence; Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin; off farm work; or year began operation.

Operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin. See Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin.

Oranges, all. All oranges is a summation of Valencia and all other oranges. Total acres, bearing acres, and nonbearing acres were collected by category in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture total acres, bearing trees, and nonbearing trees were collected as all oranges.

Oranges, Valencia. This is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. See Oranges, all for further explanation.

Oranges, other. This is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture and includes all oranges, including Navel, other than Valencia. See Oranges, all for further explanation.

Ornamental fish. Various fish raised for water gardens, aquariums, etc. Examples include angel fish, guppies, koi, ornamental goldfish, and tropical fish. This was a new category for 2002.

Other animals. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture deer, elk, bison, and llamas were included in all other livestock. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture each specie is reported separately.

Other animals and other animal products sold. This category includes all animals and animal products not having specific codes on the 2002 Census of Agriculture report form. Different animals are in this category when compared to the 1997 census.

Other aquaculture products. Examples include the production of alligators, frogs, leeches, live rock, salamanders, turtles, fingerlings, and egg and seed stock. This category is different from 1997 so the two years cannot be compared.

Other cattle. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, other cattle included heifers and heifer calves, steers, steer calves, bulls, and bull calves. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, other cattle included heifers, steers, bulls 500 lbs and over, and all calves under 500 lbs.

Other citrus. Data shown for Other citrus relate to any citrus not having a specific code in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. This category can differ from one census to the next. K-Early Citrus and Temples were individually coded in the 2002 Census of Agriculture and are not included in this category as they were in the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Other cropland. This includes all cropland other than cropland harvested or cropland pastured.

Other crops and hay sales. Data are for the total market value of all crops not categorized into one of the prelisted sales categories. It includes crops such as grass seed, hay and grass silage, haylage, greenchop, hops, maple syrup, mint for oil, ginseng root, peanuts, sugarcane, sugar beets, etc. The inclusion of hay into this category is new for the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Other crops under production contract. Data are for the total number of farms that have production contracts for other crops. This category includes all crops except grains, oilseeds, vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes. These data are new for the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Other fish. This category includes fish that could not be identified as belonging to one of the other categories on the 2002 Census of Agriculture report form. This item is not directly comparable to the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Other food fish. Fish, other than catfish and trout, raised on farms for food. Examples include hybrid striped bass, moi, salmon, sturgeon, and tilapia. This was a new category for 2002.

Other fruits and nuts. Data shown for Other fruits and nuts relate to any fruits and nuts not having a specific code on the 2002 Census of Agriculture report form.

Other land. This category includes land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, ditches, wasteland, etc. It includes those acres in the farm operation not classified as cropland, pastureland, or woodland.

Other livestock and livestock products. This category includes all livestock and livestock products not having specific codes on the 2002 Census of Agriculture report form.

Other noncitrus fruit. Data shown for Other noncitrus fruit relate to any noncitrus fruit not having a specific code on the 2002 Census of Agriculture report form.

Other nursery and greenhouse crops. Data for Other nursery and greenhouse crops relate to any nursery and greenhouse crop not having a specified code on the 2002 Census of Agriculture report form.

Other tame hay. See Hay - other tame hay.

Pastureland and rangeland, other than cropland and woodland pastured. This land use category is very inclusive and encompasses all grazable land that does not qualify as cropland pasture. It may be irrigated or dry land. In some areas, it can be a high quality pasture but could not be cropped without improvements. In other areas, it is barely able to be grazed and is only marginally better than waste land.

Patronage dividends. See Total income from farm-related sources, gross before taxes and expenses.

Payments received by the contractee for commodities produced under contract. These data show the number of farms and the dollar amount the contractees received from contractors for commodities produced under contract. This is not the market value of the commodities delivered, but the payment or fee the operator(s) received for commodities delivered. The 2002 Census of Agriculture was the first time this information was collected and published.

Peaches, all. Data for all peaches were collected as a category in all States except for California and Arizona. Peach data in California and Arizona was collected separately for clingstone and freestone peaches. The data were later combined to all peaches for publication. Data for clingstone and freestone are

found in the California and Arizona publications only.

Peaches, Clingstone. Data were collected only in California and Arizona for clingstone peaches. All other States are included in the Peaches, all category. See Peaches, all for further explanation.

Peaches, Freestone. Data were collected only in California and Arizona for freestone peaches. All other States are included in the Peaches, all category. See Peaches, all for further explanation.

Pears, all. Data for all pears were collected as a category in all States except for California, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. These States collected data separately for Bartlett pears and other pears which were latter combined to the Pear, all category. Data for Bartlett and other pears are found only in the State publications where collected.

Pears, Bartlett. Data were collected only in California, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington for Bartlett pears. All other States are included in the Pears, all category. See Pears, all for further explanation.

Pears, other. Data were collected only in California, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington for other pears. All other States are included in the Pears, all category. See Pears, all for further explanation.

Peas, green southern (cowpeas) - blackeyed, crowder, etc. This is a name change only. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the name was "Green Cowpeas and Green Southern Peas".

Peppers, Bell. Data include only Bell type peppers. All other peppers are in the Chile pepper category.

Peppers, Chile (all peppers - excluding Bell). This includes all peppers not classified as a Bell pepper. This includes some sweet peppers such as Banana peppers and pimento peppers, as well as all hot peppers.

Plums. This was reported as an individual item only in California and Arizona. All other States reported plums in the Plum and Prune category.

Poultry hatched. This category includes all poultry

hatched on the place during the year. The number of poultry hatched is under the heading “Sold” for both years. Incubator egg capacity was not asked in the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Primary occupation. See Operator characteristics and/or Farms by age and primary occupation of operator.

Principal operator. The person primarily responsible for the on-site, day-to-day operation of the farm or ranch business. This person may be a hired manager or business manager. See Operators, all for further explanation.

Production expenses. See Total farm production expenses.

Prunes. This was reported as an individual item only in California and Arizona. All other States reported prunes in the Plum and Prune category.

Pullets. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, pullet inventory for laying flock replacement was tabulated. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, pullets were separated into two categories of less than 13 weeks old and 13 to 19 weeks old. The two categories in the 1997 Census of Agriculture must be added together to be comparable to the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, pullets and pullet chicks sold was asked. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, the questionnaire asked for pullets sold or moved from the operation.

Race of operator. In previous censuses, some tables were categorized by Black and other races. In this census, operator and farm characteristics are provided for six categories: White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and those operators reporting more than one race. Respondents were asked to mark one or more of the race categories. Operators who marked more than one race category are listed in the “More than one race” columns on State Tables 47 and 52, and County Table 46.

On all regional forms except for Hawaii, there are five race categories listed: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Asian. On the

Hawaiian form, there are 10 race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, and Other Asian.

In Hawaii, the combination of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories is equivalent to the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander category on the other forms, and the combination of the Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, and Other Asian categories is equivalent to the Asian category. As on all regional forms, respondents are requested to mark one or more race categories. The US publication only displays counts for the categories Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander and Asian. Data for the ten Hawaiian race categories is published in the Hawaiian publication only.

Rental of farmland. See Total income from farm-related sources, gross before taxes and expenses.

Sales, total. See Market value of agricultural products sold.

Sheep and lamb inventory. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, respondents were asked to report sheep and lambs of all ages owned. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, respondents were asked to report sheep or lambs on their place regardless of ownership.

Short-rotation woody crops. A short-rotation woody crop is a tree that grows from seed to a mature tree in 10 years or less. These are trees for use by the paper or pulp industry or as engineered wood. This does not include lumber.

Size of farm. See Farms by size.

Sorghum syrup. While the question on the census report form did ask for pounds of sorghum syrup produced, responses indicate that some respondents reported cane harvested for syrup while others reported the syrup produced. With such varying amounts of production reported (tons and pounds of cane as well as pounds and gallons of syrup), a significant amount of manual review and correction would have been needed for this item. Instead the data were summarized and published as reported.

Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin. Operators of Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin are found in all of the racial groups listed in the census and were tabulated according to the race reported, as well as on tables pertaining only to this group.

Sport or game fish: Farm-raised fish for sport or game fishing. Examples include bluegill, crappie, largemouth bass, muskie, northern pike, small mouth bass, and sunfish. This was a new category for 2002.

Temples. This is a new item on the 2002 Census of Agriculture. In previous censuses, respondents may have reported temples as either oranges or other citrus fruit.

Tenure. See Farms by tenure.

Total cropland. This category includes cropland harvested; cropland used only for pasture or grazing; cropland idle or used for cover crops or soil improvement but not harvested and not pastured; cropland on which all crops failed; and cropland in cultivated summer fallow.

Total farm production expenses. Includes the production expenses provided by the operator(s), partner(s), landlords (excluding property taxes) and production contractor(s) for the farm business in 2002. Tenant farmers reported expenses paid by landlords for the agricultural production on “THIS OPERATION,” as well as their expenses. Farm or ranch operators who rented part of their land to others only reported only the expenses for the land they actually used themselves and not expenses for land rented to others. The 2002 total farm production expenditure concept includes all farm-related expenses such as: customwork fuel costs, cost of cutting timber, hunting supplies provided to hunters, cooperative membership fees, etc. However, if the income from these farm-related categories are not considered a part of the operation; that is, if the income was regarded as derived from a separate business, then the associated expenses are not included. The contractor’s portion of expenses was based on computer generated estimates for 2002.

This item excludes expenses relating to non-farm activities such as trading and speculation in the commodities market or livestock trading activities

were excluded. Explanations of selected production expenses are listed below.

Agricultural chemicals. These 2002 expenses include the cost of all insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides, including costs of custom application. Data exclude commercial fertilizer purchased.

All other livestock and poultry purchased. These expenses include the total amount spent by the operator(s), his/her landlord, and by others for all non-breeding livestock and poultry bought during 2002 for production on the farm or ranch. The total includes amounts spent for cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, hatchery eggs, etc. All other livestock and breeding livestock were combined in 1997.

All other production expenses. This category includes all expenses not listed in previous categories. Examples would include animal health cost, storage and warehousing, marketing and ginning expenses, insurance, etc. Health expenses and payroll taxes were excluded. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, lime expenses and irrigation water costs were collected and published in the “all other production” expenses. In the 2002 census, lime is included with fertilizer and irrigation water costs are a utility.

Breeding livestock and poultry purchased. These expenses include the total amount spent by the operator(s), his/her landlord, and others for all breeding livestock and poultry bought during 2002 for production on the farm or ranch. The total includes amounts spent for cows, heifers, bulls, sows, gilts, boars, rams, lambs, ewes, roosters, hens, layers, etc. Estimations of the value of livestock or poultry fed on a custom basis were to be made based on their value when they arrived on the farm or ranch. Breeding livestock and all other livestock were combined in the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Cash rent paid in 2002. These data include the cost of renting land and buildings that are part of this operation. Rent paid for the operator’s dwelling or other non-farm property and the value of the shares of crops and livestock paid to landlords were excluded.

Commercial fertilizer. The expense for commercial fertilizer is the amount spent on all forms of fertilizer and lime including rock phosphate and gypsum during

2002. It also includes the cost of custom application. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, lime expenses were collected and published in the “all other production expenses category”.

Contract labor. These data include 2002 payments made to contractors, crew leaders, cooperatives, or any other organization hired to furnish a crew of laborers to do a job that may involve one or more agricultural operations. In some cases, a crew leader may furnish some equipment. Expenses made on a contractual basis for repair or maintenance or for capital improvements, such as construction of farm buildings, installation of fences or irrigation systems, and land leveling were excluded.

Customwork and custom hauling. These expenses include costs incurred for having customwork done on the place and for renting machines to perform agricultural operations. The cost of cotton ginning is excluded. The cost of labor involved in the customwork service is included in the customwork expense. Some examples of customwork are plowing, spraying, harvesting, preparation of products for marketing, grinding and mixing feed, combining, corn picking, grain drying, and silo filling. The cost of custom application of fertilizer and chemicals is included in expenditures for fertilizer and chemicals in 2002, just as it was in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. The cost of hired labor for operating rented or hired machinery is included as a hired farm and ranch labor expense. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, the expenses for custom work was combined with rent and lease expenses of machinery.

Feed for livestock and poultry. These expenses include the cost of all feed for livestock and poultry including grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc. during 2002.

Gasolines, fuels and oils purchased. These expenses include the cost of all gasoline, diesel, natural gas, L.P. gas, motor oil and grease products for the farm during 2002. It excludes fuel for personal use of automobiles by the family and others. Fuel used for cooking and heating the farm house, or any other use outside of farmwork are not included as expenses. Fuel cost questions were divided into four groups in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, fuel cost questions were collapsed into

one item.

Hired farm and ranch labor. These 2002 expenses include the total amount paid for farm or ranch labor including regular workers, part-time workers, and members of the operator’s family if they received payments for labor. It includes social security taxes, State taxes, unemployment tax, payment for sick leave or vacation pay, workman’s compensation, insurance premiums, and pension plans.

Interest paid on debts. Interest and finance charges paid in 2002 on mortgage loans for land and buildings on the operation are included in this section. Interest expenses excluded from this category are non-farm interest expenses, machinery and equipment interest expenses used for customwork, or other operation. Interest expenses from the owner\operator(s) dwelling where the amount is separate from interest on farm land and buildings on the operation are excluded. Interest paid on debts two categories:

- 1) *Interest paid on debts secured by real estate.* These data include all interest expenses paid in 2002 on debts secured by real estate for the farm.
- 2) *Interest paid on debts not secured by real estate.* These data include all interest expenses paid in 2002 on debts secured by machinery, tractors, trucks, other equipment, livestock, poultry, breeding stock, money borrowed for use as working capital, and interest paid on CCC loans for the farm.

Property taxes paid in 2002. These data include property taxes paid by the operator(s) for the farm share of land, machinery, livestock, buildings and livestock.

Rent and lease expense for machinery. These data include the farm share cost of renting or leasing machinery, equipment, and vehicles during 2002. Rental and lease expenses of items used only for custom hire are excluded here. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, “rent and lease expenses for machinery” were combined with “customwork expenses”.

Seed cost. These expenses include the cost of all seeds, bulbs, plants, propagation materials, trees, etc. purchased during 2002. Excluded were items

purchased for immediate resale or the value of seed grown on this place.

Supplies, repairs and maintenance. These expenses include all costs for the repair and upkeep of buildings, motor vehicles, fences, and farm equipment used for the farm business during 2002. Repairs to equipment used both for the farm business and for performing customwork are included.

Utilities. These data show the farm share cost of electricity, telephone charges, internet fees and water purchased in 2002. Included in the water cost is water purchased for irrigation purposes, automatic feeders, farrowing houses, milking equipment, or any other machinery and equipment used for the operation. Household costs were excluded from these items. Electricity expense was the only cost that was collected and published in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. The purchase of irrigation water was collected under “all other production expenses” in the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Total income from farm-related sources, gross before taxes and expenses. This includes gross income from farm-related sources received in 2002 before taxes and expenses from the sales of farm by-products and other sales and services closely related to the principal functions of the farm business. The data exclude income from employment or business activities which are separate from the farm business.

Categories that make up the farm-related income calculation changed between the 1997 and 2002 Censuses of Agriculture. For the 2002 Census of Agriculture publication, patronage dividends and refunds from cooperatives and recreational services are published separately. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, these categories were combined with other income from farm-related sources.

Customwork and other agricultural services. This income includes gross receipts received by the farm operator(s) for providing services for others such as planting, plowing, spraying, and harvesting. Income from customwork and other agricultural services is generally included in the agriculture census if it is closely related to the farming operation. However, it is excluded if it constituted a separate business or was conducted from another location.

Rental of farmland. This income includes gross cash or share payments received from renting out farmland, payments received from the lease or sale of allotments for crops such as tobacco, and payments received for livestock pastured on a per-head, per month, or per-pound basis. It excludes rental income from nonfarm property.

Sales of forest products. This income includes gross receipts from sales of standing timber, pulpwood, firewood, and other forest products from the farm business and gum for naval stores. It excludes income from nonfarm timber tracts, sawmill businesses, cut Christmas trees, maple products, and short-rotation woody crops.

Recreational services. This includes income from recreational services such as hunting, fishing, etc. For the 2002 Census of Agriculture, recreational services is reported separately and is not contained in Other farm-related income as it was in the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Patronage dividends and refunds from cooperatives. For the 2002 Census Agriculture, patronage dividends and refunds from cooperatives has its own category and is not contained in Other farm-related income as it was in the 1997 Census of Agriculture. These are payments to a farmer or rancher for business done with a co-operative to which he usually belongs. The payment is usually for goods sold through the co-op.

Other-farm related income sources. This is other income which is closely related to the agricultural operation. This income includes animal boarding, breeding fees, tobacco settlements, state fuel tax refunds, Federal/state/local tax refunds, state farm program payments, insurance payments for crop and livestock payments losses, etc. For the 2002 Census of Agriculture, other farm-related income sources is published separately and is not combined with recreational services and patronage dividends and refunds from cooperatives when compared to the 1997 Census of Agriculture.

Total sales. See Market value of agricultural products sold.

Total value of products sold and government payments. This term is the same as the new Farms by

economic class of farm frequency distribution being used in the majority of the 2002 Census of Agriculture publication. The combination of sales and government payments may be a better measure of the economic size of farm because government payments, coupled with sales, represent all income resources of an operation, other than income from farm-related sources. All farms were tabulated by economic size based on the summation of sales and government payments. This category represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or removed from the place in 2002 and government payments regardless of who received the payment. It includes sales by the operator(s) as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. It does not include government payments received by landlords. The value of commodities placed in Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans is included in this figure.

Turkeys. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, total turkey inventory and sales were tabulated. In the 1997 Census of Agriculture, turkeys were separated into two categories - slaughter and breeding. The two categories must be added together to be comparable to the 2002 Census of Agriculture. Turkeys sold include sales for slaughter and sales or movement to other farms. This may result in more than one sale per turkey.

Type of organization. See Farms by type of organization.

Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption. This item represents the value of agricultural products produced and sold directly to individuals for human consumption from roadside stands, farmers' markets, pick-your-own sites, etc. It excludes nonedible products such as nursery crops, cut flowers, and wool but includes livestock sales. Sales of agricultural products by vertically integrated operations through their own processing and marketing operations were excluded.

Value of agricultural products received by landlord(s). This category includes the value of agricultural sales received by the landlord(s). This is a new item for 2002.

Value of certified organically produced agricultural commodities. This item represents the value of certified organically produced agricultural commodities sold from this operation during 2002. This is the first time organic sales data were collected and published. These sales may come from either crop or livestock production. It was the intention of the question to collect only those products that were certified as organic by a government, grower organization, or similar entity.

Value of commodities under production contract. These data show the number of farms and the value of all commodities under production contract. The 2002 Census of Agriculture is the first time specific contract data were published.

Value of sales. See Market value of agricultural products sold.

Vegetables harvested for processing. This is a new item for the 2002 Census of Agriculture. The data are available for selected vegetables that are commonly processed.

Vegetables harvested for sale. The acres of vegetables harvested is the summation of the acres of individual vegetables harvested. All of the individual vegetable items may not be shown. When more than one vegetable crop was harvested from the same acreage, acres were counted for each crop.

Wheat for grain. Wheat was listed on the report form by type (Durum wheat, winter wheat, and spring wheat other than Durum) in the 2002 Census of Agriculture. For the 1997 Census of Agriculture, wheat for grain was listed on some regional report forms. This non-specific wheat for grain data, collected in the 1997 Census of Agriculture, is not included in this publication. Therefore, the 1997 Census of Agriculture data by type may not add to All wheat for grain.

Woodland pastured. This category includes all woodland used for pasture or grazing during the census year. Woodland or forest land pastured under a per-head grazing permit was not counted as land in farms and, therefore, was not included in woodland pastured.

Woodland, total. This category includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tracts, cutover and deforested land with young growth which has or will have value for wood products and woodland pastured. Land covered by sagebrush or mesquite was reported as other pastureland and rangeland or other land. Land planted for Christmas tree production was reported in cropland harvested, and land in tapped maple trees reported as woodland not pastured.

Write-in crops. To reduce the length of the report

form, only the major crops for each region were prelisted on the form. For other crops, the respondent was asked to look at a list of crops in each section and write in the crop name and its code. For crops that had no individual code listed on the report form, the respondent was to write in the crop name and code into the appropriate “all other” category for that section. Write-in crops coded as “all other” were reviewed and assigned a specific code when possible. Crops not assigned a specific code were left in the appropriate “all other” category.